

# H A V

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Addison.*  
The gods have placed labour & care before virtue. *Addison.*  
This observation we have made on man. *Addison.*  
Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*  
There torments have already taken root in them. *Addison.*  
It has been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*  
That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*  
21. HAVE at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.  
He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shak. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: have at it with you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
HAVEN. *n. f.* [haven, Dutch; havre, French.]  
1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships.  
Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Order for sea is given:  
They have put forth the haven. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,  
The navy under sail, the haven clear'd. *Denham.*  
We may be shipwreck'd by her breath:  
Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,  
Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,  
'Till he arrive, where the must prove  
The haven, or the rock of love. *Waller.*  
2. A shelter; an asylum.  
All places, that the eye of heaven visits,  
Are to a wife man ports and happy havens. *Shak. R. II.*  
HAVENER. *n. f.* [from haven.] An overseer of a port.  
These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, havener, and customer. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HAVER. *n. f.* [from have.] Possessor; holder.  
Valour is the chiefest virtue, and  
Most dignifies the haver. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
HAVER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, haver bread for oaten bread.  
When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make haver or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacocks.*  
HAUGHT. *adj.* [haute, French.]  
1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.  
The proud insulting queen,  
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,  
Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakespeare.*  
No lord of thine, thou haughty insulting man;  
Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
2. High; proudly magnanimous.  
His courage haught,  
Desir'd of foreign foes to be known,  
And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Fairy Queen.*  
HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from haughty.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.  
Her heavenly form too haughtily she priz'd;  
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*  
HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from haughty.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.  
By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Duessa.*  
HAUGHTY. *adj.* [haughtine, French.]  
1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.  
His wife, being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly repented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,  
And haughty souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,  
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryden, Æn.*  
2. Proudly great.  
Our vanquish'd wills that pleading force obey:  
Her goodness takes our liberty away;  
And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*  
3. Bold; adventurous.  
Who now shall give me words and sound  
Equal unto this haughty enterprise?  
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground  
My lowly verse may lightly arise? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
HAVING. *n. f.* [from have.]

# H A U

1. Possession; estate; fortune.  
My having is not touch;  
I'll make division of my seat with you:  
Hold, there's half mine offer. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
2. The act or state of possessing.  
Of the one side was alleged the having a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Danby.*  
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,  
Where none will sweat but for promotion;  
And having that, do choke their service up,  
Even with the having. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect.  
The gentleman is of no having: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
HAVIQUOR. *n. f.* [for behaviour.] Conduct; manners.  
Their ill behaviour garrs men mislay  
Both of their doctrines and their say. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
TO HAUL. *v. a.* [haler, French, to draw.] To pull; to drag; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.  
Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,  
Is in base durance and contagious prison,  
Haul'd thither by mechanic dirty hands. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
The youth with songs and rhymes,  
Some dance, some haul the rope. *Denham.*  
Some the wheels prepare,  
And fasten to the horses feet; the rest  
With cables haul along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden's Æn.*  
In his grandeur he naturally chafes to haul up others  
after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*  
Thither they bent, and haul'd their ships to land;  
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
While romp-loving mis  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.  
The leap, the flap, the haul; and sloop to notes  
Of native music, the respondent dance. *Thomson's Winter.*  
HAUM. *n. f.* [or hame, or balm; psalm, Saxon; balm, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.  
In champion countrie a pleasure they take  
To mow up their hame for to brew and to bake:  
The hame is the straw of the wheat or the rice,  
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tupper.*  
Having stripped off the haum or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up for their security in Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
HAUNCH. *n. f.* [hanke, Dutch; hanche, French; anca, Italian.]  
1. The thigh; the hind hip.  
Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,  
Whose right haunch carst my steadfast arrow strike?  
If thou didst, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3.*  
To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his haunches, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*  
2. The rear; the hind part.  
O Westmorland, thou art a Summer bird,  
Which ever in the haunch of Winter sings  
The lifting up of day. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
TO HAUNT. *v. a.* [haunter, French.]  
1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.  
A man who for his hospitality is so much haunted, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*  
Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost haunted us. *Sidney.*  
I do haunt thee in the battle thus,  
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
She this dangerous forest haunts,  
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*  
Earth now  
Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,  
Or wander with delight, and love to haunt  
Her sacred shades. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves;  
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*  
2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.  
You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house;  
I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakespeare.*  
Oh, could I see my country-foe!  
There learning near a gentle brook,  
Sleep, or pursue some ancient brook;  
And there in sweet oblivion drown  
Those cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*  
3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place. *Fool*

# H A W

Foul spirits haunt my resting place,  
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*  
All the woes of Oedipus have known,  
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town. *Pope.*  
TO HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.  
I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors:  
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,  
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd  
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
HAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Place in which one is frequently found.  
We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and birds in their own haunts and walks, and without any seal of faith and confidence. *L'Estrange.*  
To me—pertains not, she replies,  
To know or care where Cupid flies;  
What are his haunts, or which his ways,  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray.  
A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,  
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!  
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he flay'd  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Habit of being in a certain place.  
The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot. John Bull.*  
HAUNTER. *n. f.* [from haunt.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.  
The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were hunters of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aulophanes. *Watson on Education.*  
O goddess, haunter of the woodland green,  
Queen of the nether fire. *Dryden's Fables.*  
HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [haggs, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.  
Having been never used to have any thing of their own, and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of any thing, but havock and confusion of all they meet with. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Saul made havock of the church. *Acts viii. 3.*  
Ye gods, what havock does ambition make  
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*  
The Rabbin, to express the great havock which has been made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*  
If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater havock than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.  
Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?  
Cry havock, kings! *Shakespeare. King John.*  
Cries havock! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*  
TO HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.  
Whatever they leave, the soldier spoils and havocketh likewise; so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left.  
See I with what heat these dogs of hell advance,  
To waste and havock yonder world, which I  
So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
HA'UTROY. *n. f.* [haut and boy.] A wind instrument.  
I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have truss'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin: the case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a court; and now hath he land and bees. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Now give the hautboys breath; he comes, he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*  
HA'UTROY. *interj.* See STRAWBERRY.  
HAW. *n. f.* [haw, Saxon.]  
1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.  
Now sow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw  
The seed of the bremble with kernel and haw. *Tupper.*  
Years of store of haws and hips commonly portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than haws and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*  
2. An excrescence in the eye.  
3. [haw, Saxon; haw, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it hawth.  
Upon the haw at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HAWTHORN. *n. f.* [haw, Saxon; haw, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.  
The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

# H A Y

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalin on their barks; haws odes upon laurels, and elegies on brambles. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
The hawthorn fly is all black, and not big. *Waller's Angler.*  
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,  
The boughs of woodbine, or of hawthorn held. *Dryden.*  
Now hawthorn blossoms, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*  
The hawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves  
Put forth their buds. *Thomson's Spring.*  
TO HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from hawk or hawk.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.  
'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and hawing upon it, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*  
HAWK. *n. f.* [hawes, Welsh; hawc, Saxon.]  
1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.  
Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will soar  
Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his hawk's meat. *Peacock on Drawing.*  
Whence borne on liquid wing  
The founding culver shoots; or where the hawk,  
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson's Spring.*  
2. [hawc, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.  
TO HAWK. *v. n.* [from hawk.]  
1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.  
'Tis his highness' pleasure  
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,  
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakespeare.*  
Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will soar  
Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*  
One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and hunting. *Locke.*  
He that hawks at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*  
A sullen Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of tariffs and of lures he talks. *Prior.*  
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.  
A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of place,  
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Whether upward to the moon they go,  
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,  
Or hawk at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*  
3. [hawc, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.  
Come, sit, sit, and a song.—Shall we clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shakespeare.*  
She complained of a forens of her throat, and of a stinking tough phlegm which she hawk'd up in the mornings. *Hewson's Surgery.*  
Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a hawking or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out without hawking, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. [From hawk, German, a salesman.]  
His works were hawk'd in every street;  
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*  
HAWKED. *adj.* [from hawk.] Formed like a hawk's bill.  
Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or hawk'd one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
HAWKER. *n. f.* [from hawk, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.  
I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, hawk'd about by common hawkers, which I once intended for the weighty consideration of the greatest person. *Swift's Indication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*  
To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,  
By herald hawkers, high heroic games;  
She summons all her sons; an endless band  
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*  
HAWKWEED. *n. f.*  
The characters are: the stalks are branched and slender, the leaves produced alternately, and the flower consists of many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form of a marigold: the seeds are slender and angular, or furrowed: the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a species of this plant. *Miller.*  
HAWSES. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. *Harris.*  
HAY. *n. f.* [hægs, Saxon; hay, Dutch.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in Winter.  
Make hay while the sun shines. *Camden's Remains.*  
Make poor men's cattle break their necks;  
Set fire on barns and hay stacks in the night,  
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shakespeare.*  
We have haws of dungs, and of larks, and herbs laid up most. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The